

# KNOXVILLE WHIG

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1861.

## East Tennessee to be Seceded.

From the opening of this war, relations between the North and South have been deteriorating, and the Southern papers have demanded a uniting and unifying tie towards all who have hopped the Southern confederacy. The states and communities from which we have heard them, carried out this same spirit by their editorials who have stood up against their wish was upon the Government. And now, since the election has come, and the action of the Greenville Convention has been made plain, Gov. Harris acknowledges that he has received lots of letters from East Tennessee, requesting him to throw a strong force into this end of the State, to put out the rebellion of the Union men. But him bring his force, provided it will please command who wrote these dear letters? The Union men have 10,000 men Guards in this end of the State, and these are armed, for the most part, with old fashioned rifles and shot-guns. They have their drift-musters, and their officers of their own choosing, and in defense of their rights, they are prepared to die here upon their native soil.

The following is the Memorial, laid before the Legislature by Mr. BEVAN, of Johnson and Carter counties:

To the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee: The undersigned, members, on behalf of the people of East Tennessee, beg leave respectfully to show, that at a convention of delegates, held at Greeneville, on the 1st of June, instant, in which was represented every county of East Tennessee, there put up these resolutions, and thence long enough.

1st.—That we do hereby desire the re-organization of our whole country, and that the State of Tennessee shall be involved in civil war.

2d.—That the action of the State Legislature in passing the act of incorporation of independent cities, in forming the "Military League" with the Confederate States, and in adopting rules looking to a separation of Tennessee from the Government of the United States, is unconstitutional and illegal, and therefore not binding upon us as legal citizens.

3d.—And it was further resolved, That in order to avert a conflict with our brethren in other parts of the State, and desiring that every constitutional means shall be resorted to, for the preservation of peace, we do, therefore, call upon the people of East Tennessee, and especially of Knoxville, James P. McDonald, of Greene, and James C. McDonald, of Hawkins, commissioners, whose duty it shall be to prepare a memorial and cause the same to be presented to the General Assembly, to propose, and to effect, a convention that the two sections comprising East Tennessee, and each other confederate in Middle Tennessee, and desire to co-operate with them, may form and erect a separate State.

The following political existence is a recent one, but it is not necessary here to state the geographical, social, commercial, and industrial reasons which have often urged in support of this. And when armed men are situated in the different counties, off of the line of the Railroad, for the purpose of obstructing the free movement of these counties, the Union men, of each county regard that more, as the signal for alarm, and each county is more anxious in take care of itself, and expect invasions. Meanwhile, as long as they are not succeeded—nor threatened or invaded with armed men in their midst, let no Union man, or companies, distract thoughts of my body. The Union men should by all means keep up their organization, and strictly upon the defensive, and sooner than submit to the tyranny, and oppression inaugurated by the traitorous leaders of this Section. Our supporters are, that some valiant class of persons have agreed to our packages after they leave our office, who ought not to handle mail matter, but who are, and where it is, we are not able even to conjecture.

**Shepherd, Feed my Sheep.**

It was the command of Christ, his Apostles, and through them, in all time to come, to his Ministers. The nourishment given in the earlier days of the Gospel dispensation was anything but what it is now, under the dispensations of our age. "Revert and believe the Gospel," was the first dish. "Give all diligence to make your calling and election sure," was the second course. The dress, which was the closing of the meal, was in the effect that "If ye do these things, ye shall never perish."

For years together, since we came upon the stage of action, Abolitionists were preached from Northern pulpits in the holy bower of that portion of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the fifteen Slave States. We all come down upon these lips agitated, who were confined to no one denomination, and denounced their Demagogues, hypocritical appeals on behalf of the suffering slaves of the South. As a Southern man, and an Editor, we joined most heartily in the cause of these Vice Abolitionists—held them up to the world as "wolves in sheep clothing," and justified our Church in sending them from the South, to determine the future national existence of the State. In that election, the people of East Tennessee, by a majority of nearly twenty thousand votes, decided in favor of the Free Soil party. The Federal Union troops were brought here, who will have less sympathy for Union men of that section, and will use less moderation in subjugating them.

**Will the War Continue?**

The Southern Confederacy, of the 27th ult., a Secession paper published at Atlanta, Ga., introduces its leading editorial with these remarkable words:

We have seen a leader writes by an eminent gentleman—well known in this community—now in Richmond, Va., which states that there is a prevailing opinion among many intelligent gentlemen at that place, that war will soon close, and that peace will be established with the United States, and that the South will be safe. This opinion, upon which such opinions are based, are not given in the letter.

Just on the heels of this, the Washington correspondent of the New York World makes the following statement, and the editor states that the character and position of his correspondents, give him "the fullest confidence in the truth of his statement." After asserting that the Southern Commissioners were in Washington, at the time of his writing, the correspondent of the World adds:

It seems that J. D. Davis having become thoroughly frightened, has, in a semi-official manner, made overtures to our government. When his commissioners reached the capital, they were desired to state their case, and they did so. They accepted.

First. That the United States, immediately recognizing the existence of the Southern Confederacy, and that latter to be permitted an interval of one, two, or three years, to carry out their experiment. And that, in the opinion of the world, the war, for the present, should be adjourned between the two sections, and that each do its best for the maintenance of friendly feeling and intercourse, between the two peoples. And that, if, at the expiration of the first year, it should be found that no experiment cannot succeed, a committee be appointed to reconstruct a union.

The propositions were:

PERIODICALLY ADJOURNED.

Whereupon they modestly put forth another:

Second. That the South will be content with a period of six months to prove, at the next session of Congress, an irreparable constitutional provision recognizing and legalizing forever the institution of slavery, and the right of self-government.

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which is the southern boundary line of the State of North Carolina. Then the southern constitutional government pledges itself definitely to abandon the war, and to re-establish peace, and the moral cordial relationship, so far as the section is concerned; to re-direct the course of trade into its accustomed channels, and thereby restore the happy days of our forefathers.

But the two statements of those opposing parties together, and as we confess that they are many and unrepresented as yet the state, we have no doubt whatever that the propositions have been made by the authority of the Davis' government. We have seen for weeks that the Southern government rests on a hope—that hope was well founded in a strenuous effort upon the battle-field world over the destruction of what it now retains, Lewis and his military associates are sensible of the fact, that if indeed, there would be such a tide of popular indignation, both at home and their co-workers, that they could in no way withstand, and an ignominious flight, or an ignominious death would be the lot of one and all.

The thinking people of the South are severely pondering over the said condition of the country. The question is, what is to become of the country? A military spirit has been aroused, and while it is quickly quelled, it will fester a desperation upon the minds of people. This is the case in the South.

Before these Southern leaders are aware of it, the people will have discovered the chain forged for them, and they will sweep their corrupt leaders away by the storm which they have raised. Already, no less than a half dozen leaders are intriguing for the prostration.

**Dissolution of the Southern Confederacy.** There are Taunay, Wise, Tocum, Shatt, Butler, Goss, Brown, of Georgia, and Gov. Harris, of Tennessee. Particulars flying among these men, may prevent either of these from grasping the coveted prize. But some other ambitious ones will try to seize the reins of power, and assume the kingly control of the Southern States. Some of these Southern aspirants are reported to have said, time and again, that a Republic will be established.

This is undoubtedly true, as far as the

Southern Government is concerned, but it is not so with the Northern Government, and it is not so with the political parties, Union and Secession. A military deposition, supported by an alliance and threatening tone towards all who have hopped the Southern confederacy, will. The names and initials of those who have heard them, carried out this same spirit, by their editorials who have stood up against their wish was upon the Government. And now, since the election has come, and the action of the Greenville Convention has been made plain, Gov. Harris acknowledges that he has received lots of letters from East Tennessee, requesting him to throw a strong force into this end of the State, to put out the rebellion of the Union men.

But him bring his force, provided it will please command who wrote these dear letters?

**The East Tennessee Memorial.**

The East Tennessee editor and newspaper demands the removal of Gov. Davis, to the Legislature, asking to be set apart from the other divisions of the State, as an "isolated, reactionary, war and treason"—the Convention was "an irresponsible Convention"—and threats all concerned with the vengeance of the State authorities!

We have no doubt, but that the Secession Committee appointed to consider this Memorial, will report to the Legislature in accordance with the views of their party or group.

They are to meet, and the Whig, which, we have heard them, carried out this same spirit, by their editorials who have stood up against their wish was upon the Government. And now, since the election has come, and the action of the Greenville Convention has been made plain, Gov. Harris acknowledges that he has received lots of letters from East Tennessee, requesting him to throw a strong force into this end of the State, to put out the rebellion of the Union men.

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**News from Europe.**

We copy the following note from a friend, and enclose copy, as we are able to give it:

June 25, 1861.—W. H. Brewster and I have been reporting to several agents elsewhere in the "Daily Whig." To see who it does not come to this office, you have succeeded more this week, with the exception of one or two, before the news of the secession of the South.

Respectfully, &c.

**Res. —Our Tri-Weekly is issued every**

Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning,

and not up to, strong, trapping paper, care-

fully selected, and deposited in the Post of

Office, for distribution and transportation.

The name is that of the "Weekly Whig," which, though dated on Saturday, is shown invariably in one city post office as Friday evening, in time to go out by the several posts of Saturday. This is all that we can do for the package, trapping, as we are obliged to do, to the several Post Masters, Mail-carriers, Post-agents, &c., in what their native soil.

They have their drift-musters, and their officers of their own choosing, and they never fail to view it when an opportunity offers.

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